SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1873,

Ampacments To-Day. Pewery Theatre-Budain Buil.
Paly's Theatre-La File De Madame Ang.t. Maunes.
Grand Opera House-Midamone: Nghi's Dream. Maunes.
Niblo's Gordon-Buck Cro.x. Maunes. Olympic Theatre-Lydia Thomas a frage. Matter, Union Square Theatre Foo in a Fog. Mainee.
Wallack's Theatre Mind.
Wood's Museum Jack Cade. Matinee.

For the accommodation of up-town residents advertisements for The Sun will be received at our regular rates at the up-town advertisement offices 51% West Thirty-secondstreet, junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue, and 30% West Twenty-third street, opposite Grand Opera House, from S.A. M. to S.:30 P. M.

The Constitution says that all trials shall be by jury, and the accused is entitled, not to be first convicted by a court and then to be acquitted by a jury, but to be convicted or acquitted IN THE FIRST INSTANCE by a

Official Immorality.

M. T. RODMAN, Deputy City Treasurer of Brooklyn, a man of respectable standing, has stolen some hundreds of thousands of fioliars from the city treasury.

This is but one case out of many, Official fraud prevails everywhere. Men trusted by all parties become public robbers. Stealing from the people by officials is the order of the day.

Is this fact surprising? Are not the examples of such immorality found in the highest stations?

When President GRANT took office did he not begin by appointing men to most conspicuous places for no other reason than that they had given him presents? Did he not bestow offices which belonged to the people upon worthless relations of his own? Did he not keep CHORPENNING CRESWELL and Secon Robeson in his Cabinet after they were exposed? Has he not given his official endorsement to every detected corruptionist of his party? And did he not promote the great back-pay and forward-pay swindle?

If four years and a half ago the new President had set an example of rigorous honesty, high-minded unseifishness, and a delicate sense of honor and of duty, how many of these great crimes that now revolt and alarm the moral sentiments of all true patriots would never have occurred!

Morton-He Deserves no Credit for being Smoked Out.

After dodging, quibbling, squirming, and prevarieating since the 4th of March in regard to the back pay, the Senator from Indiana has at last been forced to return the money to the Treasury. He is not entitled to the least credit for this involuntary restitution. For more than five months it stood to his credit with the Sceretary of the Senate, and was liable to be drawn at any moment. During all this time he was watching the currents of public opinion, expecting, and doubtless hoping, that the storm would blow over, until finally when he discovered it swelling into larger proportions and partisan necessities demanded the sacrifice, he concluded to surrender what never honestly belonged to

Mr. John Sherman played the same game until he too had to disgorge most re-Inetantly after having under his own hand | to him to favor the disfranchisement of declared what he knew to be untrue, in saying that the money was in the Treasury struction of her rights." But what we when it was deposited to his credit with the Secretary of the Senate. Nothing but | resentatives should impeach him for, is the pending election in Ohio coerced him | that he himself robbed every man, woman, to give up the spoils, which he cherished and child-the whole population-of their as fondly as if he had not acquired a for-tune of several millions since entering rights in holding as void a most salemn

Congress. have attained that recognition, the first by | cially in cases of alleged offences against his ability and unscrupulous audacity, and the Government is annulled by a Judge the other by his cumming arts and selfish | what safeguard of personal liberty, what scheming. Even ordinary shrewdness might have instructed them that there would be a stern reckoning for the back pay grab and the increase of salaries, and that their only safe course was to seize the first opportunity to get rid of their share

of the plunder. But either they were not quick to comprehend the popular feeling on the subject, or else they miscalculated its depth. Hence, after long delay and unworthy evasion, and only when the tide of indignation had risen up to their lips, they sought to propitiate favor by an enforced compliance with the exigency of the hour. Nobody thanks them for what they have done, or believes their conduct at this late day to have been prompted by any other sentiment than that of compulsion.

Mr. Monton, in open Senate, advocated a "substantial increase" of Congressional pay, and spurned the original House bill, which proposed \$6,500, as entirely unworthy of his support, because it did not go far enough. He indicated unmistakably then his real opinion, before public comment had been excited, and he has adhered to it, as his conduct shows, ever since, until policy compelled this recent change of base.

With all his advoitness Mr. Morton cannot escape the responsibility which attaches to himself and the Republican party. No matter what individual Democrats may have done or said, the Republicans held every avenue of legislation and the President besides. They had the power to crush this corruption at any and every stage in the House of Representatives, where it originated, in the Senate, or by the President. The bill was reported by the Judiciary Committee, and BUTLER fitly chosen to conduct it through Congress. His principles qualified him for that function exactly, and he represented at the same time the wishes of a large majornty of his political associates in both branches of the Forty-second Congress. It was in every sense a measure of Republican policy, and could not possibly have been entertained or adopted without the full consent of that party and the approval of the President. There is no escape for the leaders who concected this iniquity, or for the followers who gave it their cordial

support. The New York Foundling Asylum.

It is to be regretted that the Sisters of Charity have been able this summer to take only a limited number of infants at the Foundling Asylum in Washington square. The want of sufficient money in their treasury to defeay the current expenses of the institution is the only reason for this departure from the old rule of taking all the babies found in the basket, which used to stand in the vestibule of the basement of their house. For the last two months that basket cradle has been removed from its place, and whoever takes

tive proof to the Sisters in charge that it is a case of extreme necessity, before the child will be received.

The city Treasury allows the institution about \$1.70 per week for each child. This is insufficient to meet all the expenses of during the summer, it is not possible to fortnight hence: collect the money required to carry on the house as a regular foundling asylum at this season. The Sisters say, however, that they hope to be able to take every child that is sent to them as soon as the ladies return to the city and resume their

work of gathering funds for the institution. The new asylum buildings in Sixtyeighth street and Sixty-ninth street, between Lexington and Third avenues, are very nearly completed, and the Sisters expect to be in them with their little charges by the first of October. The Coroner meanwhile reports that there have been numerous cases of infanticide within the last two months in the city. This fact presses the inquiry home to all interested in the institution, whether it shall be made capable of receiving all infants who may be left at the door, or whether it shall receive only a limited number, for whose admittance application will have to be made within the walls. Those who were most earnestly interested in the charity when it was commenced four years ago in Eleventh street will be deeply disappointed if it should lose the feature which rendered it so beneficent and valuable as a preventive of such un-

natural crime. The Sisters of Charity deserve all praise for their noble efforts to make the institution what New York needs in the way of a home for her abandoned children. It is to be seen whether the hopes of their friends and the publie will be realized; and whether they will be able, by uniting their great influence and varied resources to the municipal and private aid that will be given, to secure a sufficient permanent endowment for the asylum.

Judge Hunt-A Mistaken Defence.

Mr. GERRIT SMITH has written a letter to Miss Susan B. Anthony enclosing money to pay the fine imposed upon her by Judge Hunt in the recent trial at Rochester. If she does not wish to use the money for that purpose, Mr. SMITH authorizes her to employ it otherwise at her own discretion to promote the cause of woman's suffrage.

Of Judge HUNT and his corduct in this case Mr. Smith speaks in a kind tone, but says that he "erred in allowing himself to look into the Constitution." Mr. SMITH is totally mistaken. He puts the case right wrong. Judge Hunt's error was not that he looked into the Constitution, but that he did not look into it. Had he looked into the Constitution he would have seen there that great guarantee of freedom and justice, the provision that "the trial of all crimes except in cases of impeachment shall be by jury." This most important provision he deliberately violated and set aside; and for so doing it is the duty of the House of Representatives to impeach him and bring him to trial.

"What I complain of," says Mr. SMITH in his letter, "is that he did not hold as void, instead of regarding them to be valid, any words in the Constitution which seemed women and consecrate robbery and decomplain of, and what the House of Repeaders of their party, and may be said to When the guarantee of trial by jury, espebarrier against the encroachments of official power, is left remaining?

The Sheriffalty.

Candidates for the office of Sheriff are as thick as blackberries in blackberry time. There is the reformer JOHN FOLEY: there is the bridegroom Judson Jarvis, the sonin-law of Sheriff BRENNAN; there is honest ex-Sheriff John Kelly, Gen. Wickham, and on the Republican side Gen. PINCK-NEY; they are all clever men. We should like to see any one of them, and if it were possible all of them, elected to the office, But one thing, in the interest of the people, we care much more about than we do for any or all of these men, and for all the other numerous candidates for Sheriff: and that is that the fees and emoluments of the office should be cut down to reasonable

proportions and to a moderate sum. Whichever party wishes to succeed in electing a Sheriff should put this doctrine

into its platform. The novel experiment instituted by President GRANT of mixing Church with State n Indian affairs, and designating through the Interior Department the various paths to salvation which the different tribes must pursue does not in all cases work satisfactorily. The Osage Indians, who are Catholics, have been turned over to the supervision of Quaker mis donaries, and they are very much dissatisfied with the change. A memorial to the President has been prepared and signed by the principal prently petitioned the authorities to return to them their Catholic missionaries, but their wish has not been gratified. They say the Catholic priests came to live among them in 1844, and have always been regarded as their fathers; that they would never have signed the treaty of 1865 if it had not been fully understood that their Catholic priests were to remain with them educate their children, and aid them with advice. They complain that the experience of the last four years has proved that the religious teachers who have been forced upon them can not command the respectful obedience of the young men and children, and say that the present officers and missionaries are suspected of seeking self-interest and wasting their annuities. The memorial closes with an appeal to the President to give them back their Catholic instructors, promising if this is done that their children shall be sent to school. They think that they have a right to choose their own religion and select their own teachers, as only The Osages have a large education fund.

The people of Nevada are as bitter in their complaints against the extortion practised by the Central Pacific Railroad Company as those of California, and with good reason, as the com pany discriminate, severely against them in ight rates and passenger fares. People going to the Atlantic States from Nevada usually send to Sacramento or San Francisco for their tickets, as the prices in California are much less than for the shorter distance when bought in the first-named State. The people of E'ko ar compelled to pay higher freight rates from Chi cago to Eiko than the company charges fro w York to Japan. Moreover, it is said that a child to the asylum is obliged to ring at | the Central Pacific Ring has purchased the most

the door, seek admittance, and give posi- productive coal mines in Wyoming, which form the source of the coal supply of Nevada, and that it intends to monopolize the fuel trade by crushing all rivalry through extravagent charges for transportation. This road, it must be remembered, was built by the nation's bounty

We have received from Charleston the a baby. As the ladies who belong to the | following programme of an entertainment to be Foundling Aid Society are out of town given in that celebrated Southern city about a



A GRAND TABLEAU At LIBERTY HALL, Morris street, On MONDAY, Sept. 15, 1873 BY THE INDEPENDENT ROSEINGLOOM CLUB, For the benefit of the WEYMAN BRANCH. Come ladies and gentlemen, one and all, The sights are pretty to behold. Come and see COAL BLACK JOE, and his darling

A Grand RACE DANCE, and song and jig, by
J. Brown and L. LEGARE Everything nice-ice cream and cake, And all for your sake.

Don't fail to come, as we intend to please you all.
BUSHY JOE'S BAND will be in attendance.
Admission 15 cents. Chadren 10 cents.

The correspondent who favors us with this in teresting document thinks with justice that it does not indicate a very high or progressive state of civilization among the colored people of Charleston. But if he will remember that it is only a few years since they were slaves, not allowed to learn to read or write, and with no we think he will conclude that this criticism is not altogether just. What sort of a figure does he suppose the ancestors of the most cultivated people of South Carolina would have cut a few hundred years ago at any time within ten years after they had been emancipated from slavery?

True Courage-The Duel of David Coste.

The duellist who trusts to his excellence as a pistol shot or to his skill in swordsmanship put an enemy out of the world, may be brave enough physically, but moral courage is not alshown in a duel or in the prior events leading to it. The case of Dr. David Coste, the survivor of a hostile meeting which took place near Strassburg a few weeks ago, is in this respect so exceptional as to be worthy of re-

Early in May, 1872, a student named Caro presided at a banquet given at the opening of the Strassburg University. He was a member of the German society, the Rhenania, and saw fit on his occasion to send a congratulatory telegram o Prince Bismarck in the name of all the students at the banquet. As might have been expected this did not meet with uniform approbation, and at a meeting of the disaffected students where the student Coste occupied the chair, resolutions condemnatory of Caro's action were passed and were afterward published. The members of the Rhenania, owing to this, became very inimical to Coste, and he was often abused and insulted in public. At a fête last May, as a member of the committee, Dr. Coste 'clock in the morning. This order involved the Rhenania students, called him schafskopf (blockhead), and when asked for an explanation said to Coste, "What would be the use? You would sneak out as usual." This reproach of cowardice was too much and Coste challenged him. Mohr refused any apology and accepted the challenge.

It was determined by the seconds that three shots with pistols should be exchanged at fifshould be made after each shot. The duel took place on the 15th of May, at half past six in the morning, between Strassburg and Kehl. The pistols were discharged almost simultaneously. abdomen. He died a few minutes afterward.

By the Prussian criminal code, whoever kills an adversary in a duel must on conviction sufrights in holding as void a most solemn the least. Coste was brought up for trial bepresented one sex or one portion of the community, his statement to the Court, it appeared that an MORTON and SHERMAN both aspire to be but the whole of them, are protected. aged father and five brothers and sisters, all ter is noticeable for its curious jumble of facts for their support. It was the consciousness of the privations they would suffer should be fail in a duel which had prevented him from resenting the insults of his persecutor sooner. lenge Mohr; but even then, and up to the day of the duel, the thought of his failing those who were so utterly dependent on him was very bit. ter to him. The jury brought in a verdict of

not guilty, and the young man was discharged. When we remember how frequent duels are among the German students, the moral courage of David Coste in enduring insult and contumely so long for the sake of his family will

seem more praiseworthy.

"Used Up" at Wallach's. It is many years since our playgoers first enjoyed the representation of the Anglicized French comedy of "Used Up." and since then opportunity has offered to see many actors try to play Sir Charles Coldstream. This is a part which exacts a repose, a versatility of talent, a power of self-repression, and an elegance of manner that are far oftener found on the French stage than the English or American. Mr. Bouc cault, in intellectual endowments, mental trainin z, and familiarity with social usages, is as well calculated as any artist out of Paris to understand and indicate how such a character as this hould be represented; but he labors under the disability of a marked accent which asserts itdisability of a marked accent which asserts itself under all disguises. We found it cropping through the blouse of the French Bohemian in "Mind," and now it turns the yawning Collegram of Act I, into a Dubbin swell from Sackville street, and the disguised ploughboy of Act II, into a Myles-na-Coppolera pur sang. But despite his brogue and the hardness of manner that he could not repress, he gave an intellectual and fluished representation of his hero, which eliefted the frequent applause of a crowded authence. audience.
Of his beautiful sketch of old Kerry, the faithful, sweet-natured family servant, in the play of that hame (which concluded the evening's performance, much has been said in these columns before; but too much in praise of it can scarcely be said. It is a masternece of art, and touches the sympathies of every spectator.

On Monday evening next Booth's Theatre will open, for the first time, under the management of Mr. J. B. Booth, Hereafter it is to be conducted as a "star" theatre, announcement having been made of the engagement of Jefferson, Maggle Mitcheil, Edwin Booth, Florence, Chanfrau, Janauschek, Lotta, and Adelaide Neilson, who will each appear four weeks. The stock company is substantially the same as last season, some changes for the better having nevertheless been made. The first engagement of the season is that of Joe Jefferson, who will appear on Monday evening as Rip Van Winkle, a performance that never palls upon the public taste, and that stands foremost among the triumph's of the actors' art in our day and generation.

Gen. Butler's Interest in the Mississippi

Election.

Special Despatch to the Courier Journal. Special Despatch to the Courier-Journal.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 27.—A Jackson, Miss., special to the Appeal, says a letter is published this morning in the Chirlon, sent by Ben. F. Butler, Boston, to Gov. Powers. Said letter inquires into the debt and interest of the State of Mississippi. It will be brought up in Convention to-morrow and will cause a commotion. If Ames is nominated a fac simile plate will be put in the hands of every editor in the State, therely dispelling all doubts as to the originality of Ben's signature. It clearly shows that the repudiated bonds are in existence in the hands of parties interested for themselves and not for the State, and their payment is desired. The payment of the bonds kills the small property holders throughout the State. The Convention assembles this morning.

The Hon, John P. Hale Dving. DOVER, N. H., Aug. 29 .- It is again reported o-day that John P. Hale is failing fast, and cannot sur vive long. His daughter arrived from West Point or Wednesday, but he was able to recognize her only by her voice. His vyesight and voice are already gone.

A ROMANIE OF WAR AND PEACE. Interesting leidents in the Lite of Miss Minnie Whie-Running the Blockade and Marrying aFederal General-A Success-

ful Washinton Lobbyist. To the Editor of Te Sun. Str: I hateto spoil a good story, but there is an inerative duty devolving upon honest people bexpose the humbugs and frauds which have sorehow got control of the great American Government, and therefore I cannot forego some comments on the "Romance of the Lobby," copiedfom the Albany Argus into your issue of this mening. The woman referred to appeared in Lotifana about 1967, and her transactions are desibed very cuphemistically by the words blockde runner. After a short time spent in New Orkans, in places and in business about which the hast that is said the better it she settled in Bath Rouge, where she had relatives. Baton Roge was then a kind of outpost of the Departmen of the Gulf. From that time up to the close of the war she notoriously carried on a brisk contraband trade. She could at will procure passprts to go toward Pearl river, the Confederate he of occupation, taking with her anything from a percussion cap or pair of cotton cords to a filed cannon.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE. RUNNIG THE BLOCKADE.

Returning she invariably brought in long trains of wagons leaded with cotton. The Treasury officials who were charged with the regulation of trade in those insurrectionary districts were laughed at an defied by her. They never succeeded in enforing her obedience to any of their regulations and truth to say, she knew how to abate their arder whenever any of them became pugnacious. Changes in the command or troops on eitherside made little difference to her. Col. John Sout, however, was her chief became pugnacions. Changes in the command or troops on eitherside made little difference to her. Col. John Scott, however, was her chief Confederate Irient, and Brig-Gen. W. P. Benton, whom she afterward married, was her main reliance in the Union ranks. The story of her assisting him on a battle field is decidedly apochryphal. Herblandishments and a liberal division of the lare profits of her contraband trade secured her immunty and success. When Gen. Benton, who became Collector of Internal Revenue in New Orleans directly after the close of the var, got on a protracted spree and married this lady, his friends gave him up for lost. A fair reputation and good social position had been thrown to the winds. It is confidently asserted by those who ought to know that Gen. Benton, chagringed and crazed by the fatal incident of his drunken carousal, never drew a sober breath from the time of his marriage till his death, which occurred a few months afterward. Meanwhile his wife did what she pleased with his subordinates in the Collector's office.

PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

PROFITABLE BUSINESS. At that time there was a tax of three cents a pound on cotton, \$1 a gallon on whiskey, and I know not what on tobacco. Pretty much all the taxes paid by the New Orleans distillers and tobacco men were paid indirectly to the enterprising wife of the Collector, and never reached the United States Treasury. A large proportion of the cotton tax went the same road. When Gen. Benion died the Treasury Department cyphered him out to be a detailter in a considerable amount, but the fluires they had in Washington afforded no measure of the actual amount of him out to be a detailter in a considerable amount, but the flgures they had in Washington afforded no measure of the actual amount of stealing which had been done. By such means as may be inferred from this statement Mrs. Benton became rich, and she does, I have no doubt, keep a fine house on Lexington avenue, as is stated, and has a retinue of servants. That they are the same wno belonged to "her father, Judge White," [who] had been a resident Judge of Pens —, I can not quite credit, for old Caleb White, of Maysville, Kv., never was a "resident Judge" or anything like it, and I don't think he was ever in Pensacola, Fla. Besides, I don't believe he ever owned enough slaves to stock the Lexington avenue mansion of his widowed daughter Minnie (that's her name—not Kittp), and indeed he and his family were for many years pensioners upon the bounty of the rich and respectable relatives of his wife in Louisiana.

AN ENTERPRISING WOMAN.

rich and respectable relatives of his wife in Louisiana.

AN ENTERPRISING WOMAN.

Since the widowhood of this enterprising Southern heroine she has located berself in Washington and New York. Politices and Government contracts have not circumscribed her endeavors. Being on intimate terms with President Grant and the influential magnates who surround him has not satisfied her ambition. She has been an occasional heavy Wall street speculator. There is a well-tounded rumor that, acting under the advice of Commodore Vanderbilt, whose favor she contrived to secure, she once made a big hit. Later she told the old Commodore one day that she was going to do something which lie had told her not to do. He warned her again, but with the wilfulness of a woman she persisted in her purpose, and made a hole in her fortune. Since that she has not been so confident about her stock "points," and has given more attention to Washington business, where she has been almost uniformly successful. How to address herself to military men was a lesson which she learned thoroughly during the war, and although she has lost something of her early freshness and beauty and piquancy, she has gained in experience, and has, measured by a money standard, higher ambitions. Nevertheless, I respectfully submit that she is not the kind of woman who ought to be heraided by the press as a fascinating and interesting creature worthy of the emulation of her sex.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27, 1573.

To the Enter of The Sun.

Sir: There was printed in The Sun of Wednesday a gosslepy, pleasant, readable letter, originally published in the Albany Argus. The letter is noticeable for its curious jumble of facts and fiction, the later largely predominating. That would seem to be the way in which in shore in Peckskill. He will recover.

and fiction, the latter largely predominating. That would seem to be the way in which history is written in these days of Congressional corruption and the general debasement of the pubmorals. The limited currency of a provincial ournal would not so far diffuse the many glaring errors of the communication in question as to render a correction necessary, perhaps; but when these mistakes or misrepresentations are given the enormous circulation of The SCN, it would seem due to the truth of history that some of the more conspicuous of them should be shown up. The history of the rebellion is yet to be worthily written. Entertaining books have been prepared, devoted to the terrible events of that bloody struggle, but we have not yet reached a point sufficiently remote therefrom to admit of an impartial and perfectly accurate account of our great civil war. Letters like that in The SUN tend to confuse the public mind and increase the inserent difficulties encountered by the well-meaning listorian. Lieut. Slemmer was not in command of "Fort Pickens at the breaking out of the war." Up to that time Fort Pickens had not been garrisoned, nor had there been any soldlers in it for several years. An artillery sergeast with a couple of men lived in a small house near the fort, having charge of the fortification. Lieut. Slemmer with some seventy men occupied the shambling oid barracks in the neighborhood of Fort Barraneas, as the ruin of a very strong old Spanish fortress on the west shore of Pensacola bay was called. And when Gen. Bragg approached the Navy Yard with a force of some 4 wm men. Slemmer, at the instance of Lieut. Giman, his next in command, made a flitting across the bay and took possession of Fort Pickens, and put it in the best state of defence possible under the circumstances. Slemmer and Gimen had their wives with them, and they of course, accompanied their husbands to Fort Pickens. Bragg, instead of having 50.000 rebel troops in Fensacoia, never had more than an eighth part of that number. Mrs. Slemmer and sire, Giman fecquantiances in the Navy Yard and at the hospital near flarrancas, and they never were molested or interfered with in any way until Mrs. Slemmer, who was a spirited, viva ious, and voluble woman. Licked to the souders so linits creetly and with such patients were ng errors of the communication in question as to render a correction necessary, perhaps; but

uble woman, tabled to the scalers so in liscreetly and with such patriotic vehemence that brag told her such mas no come there again, as the schilders were admined in period at her intemperate language that he could not answer for her safety. Shortly after she went North in a Government steamer, accompanied by Mis. Gliman and such of the ladies as wished to leave the South. There was no foundation for the story of her arrest and detention, or of her being held as a hostage by lirage or of his threat to expose her to the fire from the fort. That is nothing but an invention of the Argus letter writer. The Navy Yard, with the numerous and costly Government buildings, we not destroyed by the guns from Fort Pickens. It was burned and blown up by the rebet troops, including Warrington, the hospital and the barracks, and the lighthouse, three miles below the vand.

And here I may state a fact which I have never seen published, but which a interesting as throwing some light upon the designs of the Confederates in the early stage of the outbreak. Shortly after Stemmer and Gliman had taken possession of Fort Pickens, Glimm came ashore and called at the house of my sister, in the Navy Yard, where Brings happend to be taking tea. They met on courteous and polite teems, and Gliman, after being supplied to be taking tea. They met on courteous and polite teems, and Gliman, after being supplied to be taking tea. They met on courteous and polite teems, and there is not a hundred in thefort allitoid. The natural inquiry was, why have you not done it?" The General replied, Our people up at Montgomery hope that this satter may be adjusted without bloodshed, another head of the Confederate Government, at that anything was preferable to the secessin of a State from the Confederate Government, at that anything was preferable to the secessin of State from the Confederate Government, at that anything was preferable to the secessin of the State from the Confederate Government, at that anything was preferable to the secessin of the State

to Judge Wright of Pensacola. Henda other children by a previous marriage, bt his step-daughter being a beautiful and fascinting little thing was a great favorite with him. How much fact there may be in the story of heromantic adventures I do not know.

P. N. T.

Fourteen Cars Wrecke.

Boston, Aug. 29.—A freight t Eastern Railroad was thrown from t morning between Rowley and Knight adventures I do not know.

TWO TRAINS TELESCOPED

NOTHER CRASH ON THE HUDSON

RIVER RAILBOAD. The First Atlantic Express Delayed on the Main Track and Run Into by the Second Train-Miraculous Escape of the Passengers-Four Persons Injured.

The train on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad known as the First Atlantic Express started from Albany at I A. M. yesterday, followed in thirty-five minutes by the Second Atlantic Express. At 6 A. M. the en-gineer of the first train, William Remington, saw a detached caboose car standing on the main track a short distance north of Cold Spring, and conjecturing that it had accidentally become uncoupled from the freight train will be for this Suthern heroine's reputation | which left Aibany late the night before, slacksned the speed of his train and pushed it forward. At Cold Spring he shoved the stray caboose on a siding, and backing his train out upon the main track proceeded with increased speed toward this city. In the mean time Conductor Brown of the freight train had missed his caboose and reversed his course in search of it, taking the precaution, however, to have a farman in advance of his engine with a red flag, the signal of danger. As the first express train came through the long tunnel south of Fort Montgomery the red flag was seen by the engineer, who stooped his engine within a few yards of the rear car of the freight train, which by this time had also halted. boose on a siding, and backing his train out

These operations necessarily involved a considerable loss of time, and as there was an interval of only thirty-five minutes between the first and second Atlantic express trains, Conductor Le Brun of the first ordered John Scott, his flagman, to run back toward the mouth of the tunnel and signal danger to the second Atlantic express, which he knew must be near at hand. But the order came too late. Scott had not run more than thirty or forty vards from the first train when the second came rushing through the tunnel and around a slight curve which begins at its mouth. William Hidreth, the engineer of the second train, saw the red signal as his locomotive rounded the curve, but she was then going at good speed, and the distance between her headlight and the rear of the first Atlantic express train was so short that he saw at a glance that A FATAL DELAY.

A COLLISION WAS UNAVOIDABLE. Bent on doing all he could to decrease the force and violence of the shock, he whistled down breaks, and with his hand tightly pressed upon the throttle valve calmy stood at his post until only a few feet from the last car of the other train. Then he jumped from his engine, and was followed by John Carroll, his fireman, who fell on top of him and thus escaped rerious injury.

The three vehicles on the rear of the first At-The three vehicles on the rear of the first Atlantic express were Wagner drawing room and
sleeping cars, and contained about seventy passengers, most of whom were asiecp. The rear
car fortunately had but few passengers. In
spite of the shutting off of steam and the application of the brakes, the second train came on
with great speed, and the locomotive dashed into the last car with terrific force, breaking the
rear part of it into splinters and raising its body
completely off of the axles. This car smasned
the rear of the second, and this in turn imbedded itself in the third, the end of which was
completely wrecked. The beds and seats in all
the cars were more or less broken, and their
occupants rudely awakened from their pleasant
slumbers.

THE INJURED. Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Redell of 147 East Fifty-second street were seated in almost the last seat of the rear car, having requested the sleepling car conductor to arrange their seats on the river side in order that they might view the beautiful scenery of the Hudson. When the shock came they were thrown from their seat and pushed toward the forward end of the car by the locomotive. Broken timbers and shattered glass flew around them like hall stones, and in an instant they were covered by the debris of the wrecked car. Mr. Bedell's left arm was broken above the wrist, and was badly lacerated. Besides this he was bruised and scratched about the head and face. Mrs. Bedell was more fortunate, escaping with a few slight scratches and a bruised head. Mrs. Chapin of Brooklyn, who was asleep in the second car, was cut on the head, and a faling timber chipped a plece out of her hand. Two other ladies and four or five gentlemen whose names were not ascertained were also slightly injured. It was a miracle that any of them escaped alive, or at least without severe hurt, inasmuch as the interior of the cars they occupied was computed. Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Bedell of 147 East

colored man, was choked off in an attempt to mess and presence of mind. They urge that he could not possibly send a flagman more promptily than he dol, and hood that the accident due to be a second of the promptile of the promp

DETROIT, Aug. 29.—The night express west on the Detroit and Milwankee Kuilroad, consisting of a baggage car, two passenger coaches, one sleeping car, and two emigrant cars, last night became disabled, in consequence of the engine throwing off the driving wheel about a mile east of Muir. It was followed by a through freight train, which ran into the rear passenger ear, killing four women and one child, and injuring ten other persons, all emigrants. Medical assistance was at once procured from Muir. None of those injuried are dangerously wounded. The emigrants are Icelanders.

Boston, Aug. 29.—A freight train on the Eastern Railroad was thrown from the track this morning between Rowley and Knight's Cross-

THE TEST OF PIETY.

Should a Clergyman Play Base Ball, Smoke Cigars on Sunday, or Run in Debt?-The Case of the Rev. Mr. Hageman of Paterson.

At the Wednesday evening prayer meetng of the Congregational Church in Paterson, the Rev. Mr. Hageman, the pastor, said it was due to the congregation that he should explain some of the charges which have been made against him during his absence on his summer vacation. One of the principal charges, he said, was to the effect that he played base ball.

He acknowledges the truth of the charge. Both at Princeton, where he was brought up. and at Andover, Mass., ball playing was a part of the regular exercises. It was a necessary physical exercise. The professors and all engaged in it, and did not consider themselves lowered in dignity. He had played ball with the professors of the New Brunswick College when he was pastor of a church in that place. And when he came to Paterson, for the sake of exercise he had played a few games of base ball

exercise he had played a few games of base ball with the young men, going off in the back woods to do it. He could refer to his associates in the ball field to the effect that his course there had always been fair and honorable. But had he the slightest idea that it was inconsistent with his position as a uninister of the Gospel, he would have stopped playing.

The charge that he had sent to a store for cigars on Sunday he denied. He had sent to his boarding house for cigars, and he considered that he had a perfect right to do so. It was no greater sin to send for a cigar on Sunday that; it was to send for a plece of pie. The charge, he said, was too ridiculous to dwell upon.

Another charge was that he had run in debt. He thought a man did not forfeit his right to be trusted because he became a minister of the Gospel. He had contributed liberally to the choir, &c. He had been flattered with a large salary. A minister would always live according to his salary. If the salary were \$3.00, he would be a three-thousand-dollar man. The salary being "dropped on him," on account of the financial condition of the church, it had rather embarrassed him; but despite all that had been embarrassed him; but despite all that had be said, the debts which he owed were trivial, a only such as he considered he had a perfe

right to owe.

There were other things said about him which had no shadow of truth in them, and he considered it beneath his dignity to notice them.

After prayer and deliberation the pastor said he had concluded to tender his resignation, and he did so now. Yet he would agree to the con-

gregation.

Mr. W. A. Fonda presented a preamble and resolution, the purport of which was that the members of the congregation did not believe a single word of the "calumny" which had been circulated relative to their pastor. This was seconded. seconded.

Mr. Hagerman, thanking the gentlemen for Mr. Hagerman, thanking the word "calumny."

Mr. Hagerman, thanking the gentlemen for the resolution, objected to the word "calumny," he would not acknowledge that there was "calumny" in anything that had been rumored. Then there was a stience for a few minutes, and some whispering among some of the mem-bers of the church in one corner. But nothing further was said about the resolution. After waiting a little while Mr. Hagerman said that it there was nothing further before the house he would declare the meeting adjourned, first desiring the standing committee and trustees wait awhile to formally receive his resignat. There did not seem to be enough trustees pront, however, to act, and the lecture room a specifity emptied without anything further ind done.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

The Colored Republicans of the Old Dominion-They are Dissatisfied.

RICHMOND, Aug. 28 .- The colored people are an important element of the Republican party of this State. They have an undoubted majority in two Congressional districts and hold the balance of power in a third. Up to the as sembling of the late Republican Convention it was understood that a colored man would be placed on the State ticket. The position of Secretary of State, as being the one easiest carried and less offensive to men prejudiced against color, had been demanded by the leading colored men, such as Boyd on the side of the officehoiders ring and Lindsay on the side of the

Rush Burgess, the Collector of internal revbuilding, to believe that he and Dr. Mills, the Collector, as well as Col. Parker, the United States Marshal, were in favor of putting a colored man on the ticket, or at least of making large concessions as to city and county offices. These pledges had large influence in offices. These pledges had large influence in driving Gov. Wise from the field, and finally in the sun. As ne preferred to have the operation performed at his own residence, the wound was bandsged and he and his wife took the next train for the city. Mr. Hiddreth was taken to his home in Peckskill. He will recover.

Superintendent Tousey estimates the loss by the collision at from \$50,000 to \$50,000. The engine No. 50, which was valued at \$20,000, is almost a total wreck.

The first Atlantic came in ever two hours behavior and and and a bandshill the will the bands and a hard shift with the state of the road was not interrupted for more than two hours and a hard shift with the state of the road was not interrupted for more than two hours and a hard shift with the state of the road was not interrupted for the second Atlantic, for not getting out his fagman soner. In justice to Mr. Collins, the conductor of the second Atlantic, for not getting out his fagman soner. In justice to Mr. Collins, the conductor of the second Atlantic, for not getting out his fagman soner. In justice to Mr. Collins, the conductor of the second point and presence of mind. They urge that he colled not possibly send a flagman more promptify than he did, and hold that the accident, due primarily to the uncoupling of the freignt caboose, was unavoidable.

Miss. CHAPIN'S INJURIES.

Mr. G. Chapin's injurities.

Money deposited in the Mutual Benefit Savsences to draw interest on the first of every month astead of quarterly. Adv.

Millions of gallons of Pratt's Astral Oil have been sold, and no accident, directly or inducetly, has ever occurred from burning, storing, or handing it.— date.

Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce, the best

THE SINKING POLICE STATION.

Another of the Public Edifices Built over the Collect Pond.
A Sun reporter called on Commissioner Gardner to ascertain what were the intentions of the Police Board regarding the sinking Frankiin street police station. Under the new charter the Police Board is the sole judge of the require-ments of the Department in the matter of constructing new buildings, their only limitation lying in the hands of the Board of Apportions ment. He said the condition of the building was brought to his notice a few weeks ago. Policemen were complaining of the actual danger of occupying the building. He had inspected it several times, and was convinced that something would have to be done soon. The Inspector of Buildings was first sent to make a

the conclusion that very few if any spites had been put under the foundation and the most thorough repairing would be so temporary that economy would be consulted by rebullding on a new site.

Reporter—Repairing would necessitate refilling, would it not?

Mr. Gardner—That was the conclusion of the architect. The flooring of both the station and lodging buildings has failen away so much that mere filling in would not serve the Durpose. A more unfit place for a public building could not have been chosen. The old pond was sixty feet deep in some places, and right under the station was one of the decebest spots. The flost station built there lasted only a few years, and I am at a loss to know why the site was retained for the new one. I submitted the report of the architect and my own recommending rebunding, but no action, as been taken on it yet. If the Board on concluded to rebuild, the Board of Apportionment will still have to pass upon an approximation.

SUNBEAMS.

-It is reported that Mrs. Wilkes, an Eng. fish lady or rare learning and attainments, has in the press a learned and curious work, urging the affinity of the Hebrew and Celtic races. -The poorer classes of the inhabitants of

Ladakh use the bark of the yew tree to make a beverage which they prefer to tea, although tea made up in balls sent from India and China-is very cheap to Ludakh. -The Schumann Festival at Bonn-onthe Rhine was celebrated on Aug. 17, 18, and 13, under the joint direction of Herr Josehim, the violinist, and Herr von Wasielewski, the Musical Director at Bonn.

-It is said that the Nebraska Indians are allowed to ride free on all trains they can Jump on while the latter are in motion. The tribe is being re-duced very rapidly. This is by all odds the most effective and economical system of dead-heading on record, -A Vermont correspondent of the

Springfield Republican says that the Judges of the Su-preme Court in that State travel upon the railroads as deadheads, and also that the same Judges are biennially elected by the Legislature, this Legislature being unout the control of the railroad companies. -A San Francisco milliner has invented a hat which will probably sell well in cases where blushng is not so spontaneous as it might be, or used to be, en the wearer bows or lowers the head abruptly, tiny pair of steel clamps compress the arteries on each side of the temples, sending the blood at once to the

-When there is not a breath of air stirring, and you are in danger of stifling, attempt to light a cigar out doors, and you will be surprised at the breeze that will start up. We have seen a man try this experiment in a dead colm, and by the time he had cratched thirteen matches it was really so windy as to

-A Hindoo contractor regularly vaccinates hundreds of persons per annum in the capital of Cashmere. Mr. Aitchison, the English Commissioner to Ladakh, advised this Hindoo not to use the lancet, but needles taken in every case from the child's cap, where they are arranged in ornamental forms. This wins the parents at once. -Gold has been discovered at Salt Ash

Mountain, near Rutland, Vermont, Mr. Charles L. Earle is the discoverer. The metal is found in superficial earth, sand, and gravel. A party of five washing three or four hours got the value of \$8.82. Gold is also found on Mill River, at Tyson Furnace, near Plymouth, Begnington, and other towns in the mountain region -The chemists have been discussing for

a number of years the question whether the green color of the emerald is due to the presence of oxide of throenue, had encouraged Boyd, Lester, and Oliver, all colored officeholders in the Custom House wille Williams, an English chemist, has lately come to ville Williams, an English chemist, has lately cometed the conclusion after a series of careful experiment that oxide of chromium is the true coloring agent in -The autobiography of Dr. Granville,

who enjoyed a great practice in England, in 8t. Peters burg, and at all the German spas, is soon to be pub-

of the East." At an early age he was an attache to the Embassy to the Ottoman Porte. He was appointed the private secretary to the then Ambassador, Lord Strat-

post he gained access to the ancient monasteries scale accessible promontories. -The new German tactics present some noticeable features. The ride instructions are gapid at marked by a certain vigorous severity which is very in he removal of the German soldier's nature or slowness, a fault which the unnatary the

ford de Redchiffe, and while holding that influential

nation combat with great persistence AFTER A DIVORCE. Mrs. Addie was fal -adipose.
With a riemrism is in printed nose;
Annishe came into cent
With a sort of cavort,
And a countenance red as a rose. Her duck of a bonnet was small, Trebed forward till ready to fall. Lise the Mot or Goose Hungers, Of ratrons me Dumby. Who consult stay upon the wall. She came into court, and she sat in a cuarrent was unit she was fatt, With a stare at the miners, And lawyers, and judge, and all that.

She stared with the smillingest stare
At the hoodname sorrounding her there
And eviry one said.
By the toss of her head.
She'd discount the sweet Mrs. Fair. One miner of old '49, Wine's extract out the broom of this mine. Who a princed out the broom of it in a high colored mase, Sail: "If she aim't a rose, Just say I am't much on opins." The should cred, "Silence". The court impries dished argue a fort; His course said, "les," That she wanted refrest, And have it she set family ort.

The man that had married her couldn't, Or and too had it or wouldn't happort the position r.

These points were all read in retailon-A form of super with called —
And to othe replyible,
Nor any denvine,
She won her decree like tarnation. Then Addressent out as she entered.
The object where it eves were contered,
As girching a carried.
Bristor of to be Main selle.
As ever to wenders a security.

No word had the court of temporals out.
Not how the poor man but near the exact.
But the law to a tis coursy.
In a hardly divore,
And you cannot go back on the record. It's getting as common as 'ving.
This shipping the moose without trying.

When bad, there is nothing unition.
Then acone styles of hisacutide woder;
its fearably there
is fearably to sear.
That she done's tather worse than the done.

— Lease he is featable.